

## CURRENT COMMENT

By FREDERIC HEATH.

The more often the old parties reform, the more they become in the nostrils of honest men.

Woodrow Wilson has no bonum dog at his heels, but a labor record that he has been trying to cover up is now likely to dog his footsteps.

Verily, Verily! Capitalist greed and "get-there-ism" never sleeps. Word comes from Alaska that the American meat trust is preparing to market reindeer meat in that frozen territory and to get a monopoly of the reindeer meat business.

Liglen, the head of the great organized labor movement of Germany, who has just completed a speaking tour of this country, gives it as his conviction that the United States will become a Socialist nation before Germany, because Germany has the shackles of centuries to undo. The situation is freer in this country, he says.

In Schemeddy the Socialist administration selected a charter, but it freezes it first and is thereby giving the people 25-cent ice in place of the ice trust price of 50 cents. Capitalism will doubtless bring its courts into play to stop this interference with "legitimate" business. Anything for the people's good is illegitimate in capitalism's eyes.

The Iowa Unionist editorially finds the old parties in a good deal of a mixup and also says the labor of Iowa is going to be taken down by the platform makers at Chicago. That's all right for bluster, but the question is, how will they resist it, and how would the Unionist advise them to resist it?—by voting socialist? Or by being called good by fox capitalism?

Mr. Dooley, who is said to be a good deal of a Socialist, brings to bear his pointed wit on the leading capitalist party politicians by the report that they "would like to make the 'timpy' organization of the world into a 'timpy' thing." There's a bon mot that deserves to live, and that will live. Unfortunately for capitalism the evolution of society knows no permanent organization, and evolution keeps right on.

Some appropriate remarks are made by the Internontain Worker of Salt Lake City, on Mr. Gompers' "craving on his belly" before the capitalist conventions at Chicago and Baltimore. The great convention of labor, the convention of the great and growing this party, was held at Indianapolis. Gompers did not crawl on his belly before that convention, and it was the only convention to adopt a working class platform! See the humor of the situation?

Only words of praise can be given to the recent issue of the Appeal to Reason in which the anti-Socialist lecture of Father Vaughn were given in substance and then carefully answered. It was a Socialist making number par excellence, and they mind better tactics than the baiting of old party officials, so frequently resorted to. No Catholic could carefully read the arguments pro and con without seeing that Socialism has to do with the realm of economics and not with the realm of religion and that there must be some hidden motive somewhere in persistently trying to mix them up.

Jean Louquet, one of the leaders in the Socialist movement in France, writes Comrade Besser of the recent municipal victories as follows: "We have just had our general elections, with many splendid victories. We have captured Toulouse, Boubaux, Brest, Limoges, Montlucon, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Puteaux, St. Nimes, and lost only St. Quentin." In Montlucon we were only 18 against 17 and a strange sort of Socialists, they were in this 'meridional' town. In Bordeaux, where we had 2 seats, we are 13 out of 26; in Lyons, where we had one seat we got 14. In Paris itself we had five seats—we are 15 instead of 10 out of 50 (the 'quarter' division) are very unequal, otherwise we ought to have 29 seats."

The recent capitalist party conventions have left many bad smells in the wake. The disgust of the normal generally over the performances is matched by the bickering bitterness and rankling poisons evidenced by the various and vari-shaded capitalist party spokesmen who were mixed up in the row. The dark ink never speak to Bryan again, others are piercing the bogus Democratic armor of the very bogus anti-capitalist Wilson. La Follette is challenging Roosevelt to print the list of his campaign donors, well enough, that Teddy will not dare to, and crooked capitalist newspapers, with progressivism as a mask are fixing up all kinds of political lies. The people are looking on in fact that's just what bankers and good deal of trouble the people are looking on.

The state of Wisconsin owns vast forest reserves, particularly in the northern part of the state, where fishing and hunting abound and where, as is the case particularly in one of the most beautiful areas, the lake and river area than land area. A fine policy has been inaugurated to make the reserves of some immediate use to the people, and so it is provided that anyone, whether a resident of the state or not, may lease for a yearly rental lease up to five acres of land for summer camp purpose, be actually in possession of it, and hold the lease for twenty years with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time. The forestry department will even help one to pick out an advantageous and picturesque location. This is all in our direction, and shows the trend of the times and the growing invasion of the sacred prerogatives of private initiative and private skinning rights.

Let us be frank about it. If violence, or a guerrilla fight, would bring about the millennium on earth, if a mighty upheaval would produce the co-operative commonwealth, with its happiness for all and injustice for none, we should probably all feel that the price for the great blessing would have to be paid in order that society might escape out of its present capitalist nightmare. But experience has shown the futility of such impatient tactics. It is government we are concerned with, the transforming of the kind of government the people have for the kind their true interests demand, and then the chance to press on with the transformation which is the Socialist's mission to bring about. The conquest of government is clearly our earliest means of carrying out purpose. The workers are the majority. Their collective will when they get such a thing as a collective purpose, must carry the day. No such open road lies before them in the line of

## The Workers' Congressman on the Job

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The same gang which attempted to whitewash former Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is now exerting every possible effort to remove the name of the former Federal Judge Hanford, Washington is noting that the same persons and methods are now used to clear Hanford of the charges brought against him by Socialist Representative Berger.

John R. McLean's organ, the Washington Post, was one of the few newspapers that dared openly champion Ballinger. This newspaper is now also one of the very few that has come out for Hanford and against Berger in the present impeachment case.

Recently the house heard a weak defense of Judge Hanford from the lips of Representative Humphrey of Seattle. The congressman sneaked in his remarks during the debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Representative Sherley of Kentucky, who was in charge of the bill, called him down for doing this, but permitted him to insert in the record the following resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the Seattle chamber of commerce:

"In view of the unfounded charges made in congress against the character of our neighbor, Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, it becomes our duty, in the interests of truth and justice, to speak out in his defense."

"He has lived in this community for 55 years. He has been known to us for many years—to some of us for more than 30 years."

"We know that he is honest, moral,

sober and a fearless man; that he is patriotic and public spirited, and that since his early manhood, now more than 40 years, he has taken an active and prominent part in every worthy movement for the good of the community. Always a hard worker, he has never been sparing of himself when the public interest called for his help."

"If he had given to his private affairs the time, energy and faithful attention so freely given to the public he would not be, as he is now, a poor man in his old age. The state has never had a better, more upright, or more patriotic citizen."

A resolution similarly laudatory and extravagant in its praise was adopted by the Seattle chamber of commerce when Ballinger was first charged with collusion in land frauds. Ballinger since then had to resign but Hanford, against whom there is evidence of graft, bias, immorality and incompetence will probably have to be kicked out of office.

By a strange coincidence, Chairman Graham of the subcommittee now investigating Hanford's conduct, was also one of the committee which probed Ballinger's connection with the Cunningham claims and also was the chairman of the Controller Bay committee, in which Ballinger also figured.

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SEATTLE,



## Pharaoh's Method the Most Humane

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?—St. Matthew xx-15.

It was an employer of labor, according to the parable, who used the most humane method to those who began work in the vineyard at the last hour. He had bought the heat and burden of the day. It was the same question the Pharaoh asked in self-defense when the children of Israel protested against being compelled to make bricks without straw. It has been the eternal question those who employ men have offered in answer to the demands of labor and society that labor shall be sufficiently remunerated, shall be accorded treatment as humans rather than beasts of burden, and shall be afforded opportunity of improving their condition in life by having both the time and the wages to devote to recreation, education and religious devotion.

Every step toward democracy in England from the signing of the Magna Charta down through the times of Wat Tyler's revolution, until the recent overthrow of the house of lords by Lloyd-George has been the steady fight against the right of the employer to buy anything more than the free labor of the employee.

We have helped the fight in this country. The civil war was primarily not a war against secession, but against slave labor and its encroachment upon the free labor of the north. Since the civil war the fight has continued, but it has been transferred to legislative halls and the pulpits and the press.

Human greed is the same the world over and without end. It is the same today as it was in biblical times. Pharaoh ordered the Jewish mid-

wives to slay all male children at birth. The modern industrial system accomplishes the same end by forcing the future and present mothers to work that renders them unfit for motherhood and precludes the possibility of the nursing being physically or mentally equipped to do so. The mother enters the ranks of unskilled labor at the earliest possible age and give up their lives to the taskmaster.

This is not socialism or imagination. Look at the fight that was made in the senate of these United States against the prohibition of child labor and women labor in the great mills and sweat shops of the country—a fight that was successful and defeated all virile laws proposed against the practice.

Within the shadow of Faneuil hall, where the voice of Wendell Phillips was raised in protest against human slavery, it has been discovered that women are working in foundries, doing the heavy work that is demanded of men, and forced, by reason of their environments to go almost naked while at work. This is in Boston! Today! And when the protest arose that naturally followed the publication of these facts, the factory owners said, in polite Bostonese, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" Perhaps they did not say it; rather, they employed some lawyer to say it for them.

How far have we advanced since the days of the dynasty on the banks of the Nile? What right have we to feel superior to the European nations that permit women to be harnessed with dogs or goads or chains, and as beasts of burden or help drag the plow or the cart?

Are we a democratic nation? Is labor free and honorable? Are our institutions built on a firm foundation? Are we even a Christian people—when such conditions are permitted to exist? Was not Pharaoh's method of slaying the children at birth more humane than this method?

Can not the manufacturers' associations and such financial leaders as George Perkins, who are worried over the agitation of the masses, turn their attention to the elimination of such conditions with much more profit than passing resolutions and making addresses exploring the spirit of unrest that is abroad in the land?

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" asked the owner of the vineyard. What is the answer of the modern world and of this nation to that question.—Indianapolis Sun.

## Our Standard Bearers

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Born and reared in the grime and sweat of the world of toil, the leaders of the Socialist national ticket stand out as men whom the great party of labor could have picked no better. Growing into maturity through the grinding, gruelling period of labor's early steps in organized fighting, keeping abreast and a trifle ahead, they come to the leadership in 1912 with mental equipment such as few candidates could be equipped with.

The working class has candidates who are typically class candidates, typically class exponents, typically class fighters. These men are of the working class and not "friends of the working class"—and therein lies the whole difference between them and all old party candidates.

Gene Debs, with his life long record of nerve wrecking and body breaking effort in behalf of the working class; Emil Seidel, with his life long record in the same struggle—these two men ARE WORKERS!

The Socialist party does not go before the American people with soft whippers to one side, "We will do the right thing by business," and with blustering shouts to the other side, "We are friends of labor."

The Socialist party goes before the American working class and says: "We are of you and with you day by day in the struggle for bread, and your plain duty is to support the political party of your class."

The lineup is class against class. It is worker against exploiter; labor against capital.

The Socialist party is not arraying class against class; it is not setting up class against class; the classes are already there and are already arrayed against each other. The capitalist class has been getting all the best of it by keeping the working class from the knowledge that it was a class with a class interest and a class fight. All that the Socialists are trying to do is to arouse labor to a realization of what it is, that it may go into the battle awake and armed with the knowledge of what it is. And to that end the Socialist party will bend every fiber of its being. The classes are here; one of them has long been preying upon the other, arrayed in the armaments that best suited its needs.

The other class, OUR CLASS, must take action—AND IT IS GETTING INTO ACTION!

The coming campaign will see the spirit of labor stirred as never before. With Gene Debs and Emil Seidel at its head, the working class of America will plant a streak of red across the country on election day that will shake old capitalism with all its pusyfooting, its hypocrites, its shams, its false fronts, its thieving hands and its lying faces to the very roots of its being.

The battle will be fought over the ownership of the bread. The family must stick together. Out with the fraud who comes in the door as a guest. To the worker belongs the fruit of his toil!

## The Other Side of Co-operative Question

By a Correspondent Who Holds That Co-operatives Should Be the Result of Economic Determination, Not of Blind Imitation

We have within our party a strong faction demanding co-operative enterprises. Because they have developed to be a useful weapon for the working class of Europe, it is argued that we should try this third arm of the European labor movement here in this country.

The advocates of co-operatives may be well meaning comrades, but they fall down when it comes to apply the principles of historical materialism to the problems of the day.

The conditions which made for co-operatives in Europe, do not exist in our country.

Co-operatives were generally the product of bitter need. A strike in one country, with only a few general stores, and these unwilling to extend credit to striking workmen, resulted in a co-operative enterprise. The workers were close to the farmers and learned slowly to handle the business by bitter experience.

After eating many a time stale bread and inferior food to help their co-operative out of the result of mismanagement, they learned to put common sense men in charge of their enterprises and these were no fellow workers and Socialists. The success of Hamburg's co-operative enterprise is held up as a shining example of co-operative possibilities. But over-enthusiasts forget to mention that Hamburg has what no American city has, an intellectual proletariat with a commercial education, practical as well as theoretical. We have at best a few Socialists, sympathetic to what is worse, yet Socialists with clerical sympathies and proclivities.

I wish the advocates of the co-operatives would study the advertisements that appear from time to time in the German Socialists' papers.

"New potatoes arrived, to be had at such and such a price. People don't forget to bring your sacks along."

How would the wives of American workmen like an ad like this? Furthermore, the German working class population is protected against the consequences of sickness, death, accidents and their results. In America these events mean certain disaster to the workmen's family. The co-operatives of this country could not protect stricken families, or else invite bitter censure. This objection can hardly be over-stated, and only experience can tell the consequences of lacking insurance laws to protect the working class, upon our projected co-operatives. We have in this country entirely different conditions, and they do not tend to produce co-operatives.

## Invest in Milwaukee Leader Bonds

Several thousand dollars worth of Leader bonds still remain to be sold. Many comrades who had purchased bonds with no idea of investment have donated them back to The Leader. These are now being sold.

Many other comrades, benches and unions have also donated the interest on their bonds, thus contributing to The Leader.

These donations, however, have been entirely voluntary gifts. The bonds are and always will be an investment to those who take them as such. Every bond is secured by first mortgage on The Leader's equipment. And the income is assured.

Friends who wish a safe investment from which they desire a certain and assured income may help themselves and The Leader, too, by investing in these bonds.

The bond money is invested in the fixed capital of The Leader. And the interest and the bonds constitute the first claim on the income.

Thus every dollar invested in a bond is a splendid and safe investment. An average of more than \$1,000 worth of bonds per week have been sold since the first of April. They are going quickly.

Including those that have been given back again about \$10,000 worth still remain.

So keep selling the bonds till these are gone.

### SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

\$10.00 in Denominations of \$1.00 and \$10.00 Each.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified in the enclosed coupon to the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) dollars, as trustee, the total of said bonds to be sold in the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The bonds were issued and interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and are secured by a first mortgage on the property and chattels of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.

My name, whereof, I have heretofore set my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1912.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Bonds may be paid in full, or they may be paid in monthly installments of \$2.50 for each bond subscribed for.

not. There was a revolution around the next corner. It was not sanguinary, and to-day it has captured the high places. Government is rapidly encroaching upon private property through the powers of taxation, of police supervision, of sanitary regulation, and the like. The revolution is now everywhere. The rights of society are growing daily more paramount. So far has the "revolution" advanced.

### Slavery

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the last product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress, the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least, so that a man could die and children be free to the greatest, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty is the bag and race and color are the prizes.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against the capitalist. You can divide mankind into classes. The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest.

Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labor of others, no matter how honest he may be.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there have been a generation of free women—free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophers, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be perfect partnership. Children should be free from the influence of every family should be a republic—every family a democracy—every family a democracy.

### "OUR JUDICIAL OLIGARCHY."

By G. E. ROE.

(Reviewed by Oscar Redemeyer.)

Books, like men, are products of their times. "Our Judicial Oligarchy" will therefore be no surprise to the reading and thinking public. Nevertheless the book being in the nature of a trespass on forbidden ground, it will prove highly interesting to some.

All that is required to read this book is to be a free man.

Mr. Roe, the author of the book, is a New York lawyer, a progressive, and a staunch friend of La Follette. In his book, he, of course, reflects the views of his own class.

In the first place, he treats the judiciary, state as well as federal, with the utmost delicacy and reserve, becoming to those who do homage to the wool sack.

In the second place his criticism of the courts is just and fair. He does not go to the extreme of more than progressive. His subject is divided into seven chapters of which the first deals with the popular distrust of the courts.

In the second, fourth and fifth chapters he gives the reasons for the distrust. The following: (a) The courts have usurped the power to declare laws unconstitutional; (b) The courts have assumed the power to declare other statutes invalid; (c) The courts have assumed the power to declare other statutes invalid.

The political effects of possible failure of co-operative enterprises I have not even dwelt upon.

Such a failure would weaken both other arms of our labor movement. We cannot afford to take chances. If our third arm friend had studied the co-operatives of Europe, he would know that these have been successful through the economic and political strength of the workers. The plan here is to develop economic and political strength through the co-operatives. This means putting the cart before the horse, and it shows that some of the Socialists' theories, but they do not know how to apply these theories to American conditions.

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## Socialism's Spread in the Colleges

NEW YORK.—That the number of study chapters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in American colleges and among college alumni has passed the half hundred mark, that the society has assumed international proportions, and that it has finally secured a foothold in the south, as a result of its activity during the college year just closing, are among the interesting elements contained in the report recently compiled by Harry W. Laidler, the society's organizer.

The undergraduate chapters of the I. S. S. now number 49, an increase of over twenty in the past year. The report states that the society's chapters are now found in the middle Atlantic states and the middle west, seven chapters having been established in each of these sections during the year.

The principal gain in membership is seen in the middle Atlantic states and the middle west, seven chapters having been established in each of these sections during the year.

The largest growth of any single state was evidenced in New York where groups were organized at New York University, City College, Y. C. College, Colgate, Union, and the New York Medical College. In New Jersey a strong chapter was formed in Princeton, and in Pennsylvania, at Swarthmore.

The chapter at Swarthmore, which is the largest in the middle west, chapters having been organized at Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio Northern and Oberlin. Other western groups were established this year at the University of Missouri, De Pauw University, and Bennett College, the latter, the medical department at Loyola University, a Catholic institution. In the New England states, Amherst, Wesleyan, Williams and Massachusetts Agricultural College came into line this season; in the South, Richmond College, and in Canada, Alberta University. The formation of a chapter at the last named school has increased the society in the ranks of international organizations.

Not only was the year remarkable for the increase in a number of new chapters, but for the greater activities on the part of the old ones.

At the Harvard chapter, led by Samuel Eliot, Jr., secretary of Harvard's chapter, issued its first Harvard Socialist tract in reply to ex-President Eliot's lecture on "Socialism and Private Property." The Princeton chapter, of which John Temple Graves, Jr. is secretary, has arranged to publish a new I. S. S. monthly, beginning next fall. The chapter of the New York Dental Colleges has already issued its sixth monthly.

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## Rotten Meat Under a Rotten System

Another proof of the Socialist position that investigation and regulation generally by the old parties spells stagnation, as far as any real benefit to the people is concerned, is furnished by the re-appearance of the meat inspection bench in the halls of congress.

The usual hush concerning the hearings now going on hovers over the press that renders to the beef trust or any other trust that pays liberally for brains. But something is certain to break loose before long, and the nation will once more hold its nose at breakfast, dinner and supper, while vegetarianism gets another impulse from the mere revolt of the sense at the rottenness of the meat supply.

Of the probe started by Congressman Nelson of Wisconsin, Charles Edward Russell in the Congress Nation says:

The house committee on expenditures in the agricultural department has been investigating the work of the federal meat inspectors.

Not willingly nor with avidity, but because it had to, Congressman John M. Nelson of Wisconsin has been looking into the matter and he compelled the investigation by bringing in a resolution that could not be ignored. Mr. Nelson has been conducting the hearings and the facts he has developed so far are calculated to make us exceedingly thoughtful, willy nilly.

It has been conclusively shown that there is no meat inspection worth the name.

Conditions Are Worse.

Six years ago we had this same subject forced upon our attention and as a result of an outburst of public indignation, following an appalling exposure, the law was amended and the country believed that the trouble had been cured.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Nelson has already shown that instead of being better, conditions in the meat industry are far worse now than they were in 1906.

Inspector after inspector has gone upon the stand and admitted that the work of inspection is merely nominal or farcical.

At all the great slaughtering centers the regular practice seems to be to pass thousands of diseased carcasses of animals absolutely unfit for food.

Animals afflicted with tuberculosis, hog cholera, trichinosis, jumpy jaw, and other disgusting and dangerous diseases are allowed to be slaughtered and the meat of such animals finds its way daily to thousands of dinner tables.

It was the general agreement of the witnesses that for every carcass condemned by the inspectors at least three more should have been condemned.

Details Are Revolting.

Revolting details were furnished. One man told of a beef carcass in such a condition that he could thrust his fingers through the meat, and yet it was made up into sausages. All sorts of diseased and ill-conditioned fragments were sent the same way. There appeared to be no inspection for trichinosis, vast numbers of hogs that were afflicted with this dangerous parasite were passed, slaughtered, stamped with the government seal of approval, and sent out to be eaten.

Some of the witnesses gave figures and proved mathematically that no inspection was possible because the carcasses passed too rapidly.

Disinterested outsiders, like Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, gave minute accounts of their own investigations, confirming the testimony of the inspectors.

Then was indicated a regular business in the condemned carcasses by which parts of these were returned to the food supply of the country.

The worst things that were said in "The Jungle" were surpassed by the revelations of some of these witnesses.

As Mr. Nelson said to the committee in his opening statement, where the law prescribes "sound, wholesome and healthy" conditions as essential to meat that should be passed the packers seem to have amended it to read "unsound, unwholesome and unhealthy."

Advantage to Packers.

I purpose to take this matter up again and to follow the astonishing details of the testimony, but what I am driving at now is to lay down these facts for your contemplation.

1. The law of 1906 was passed ostensibly as the government's utmost remedy for a perilous situation.

2. As a matter of fact the true purpose of the law was to give to the packers the tremendous advantage of the government seal upon their goods. The public got from it not one particle of benefit.

3. The law had not been on the statute books ten months before it

had been nullified, so far as any efficient inspection was concerned, by the "regulations" of the department of agriculture, acting in the interest of the packers.

4. The same department through the same officers was involved in the scandal of 1906 and seems to have never since abated its zealous service in the packers' behalf.

5. The same sinister influences that control or seem to control this department are the power that has suppressed the news of these revelations.

To these facts I now add two others as revealing the inevitable consequences of these conditions.

Government Is Sued.

Certain citizens of Switzerland are suing the United States government because they were infected with diseases from the eating of meat that bore the government's stamp of purity.

The medical profession is making alarming revelations about the prevalence of "paratyphoid," a fever directly due to the eating of diseased meat.

Taking all these facts together, one would think we had enough to think about.

Of course, we must be plundered for the sake of these packers' profits. That is well known and established. But must we be poisoned, too? And have the government appear as the active ally and protector of the poisoners? And is it absolutely impossible to get such revelations before the eyes of the defrauded public?

peeled to the state supreme court.

"Neither the present nor the former aldermen were parties to the action," said Mr. Hoan, "it is a fundamental principle of law that no officer's title can be adjudicated if he is not a party to the action."

"Further, the decision of Judge Turner was not a final judgment in the case, after trial, but merely a decision upon a demurrer. Neacy and the tax assessors brought action, and the city demurred, that is, it in effect said that, even if the statements of the complainants were true, they had no case. Judge Turner's decision was on this demurrer, he overruling the city's contention that there was no case, and indicating how he would decide if the matter were to go to trial with a jury, and with the same facts before."

"If we were to allow this case to go to trial, it would take a year or more to settle it, and the matters involved demand more haste. Therefore we said Mr. Hoan pointed out that if the supreme court were to sustain Judge Turner, the case would have to go to trial on its merits before a final settlement could be reached."

The city attorney's office Monday appealed to the Wisconsin supreme court from the decisions of Judge Turner in the Neacy redistricting case, and the mandamus actions of former Tax Assessors Thomas F. Hayden and William Bannan, which were decided by Judge Turner Saturday against the city.

"The charter, which was of course prior to the civil service act, provides that the mayor shall appoint persons recommended by the tax commissioner, and further provides that the tax commissioner can discharge with the approval of the mayor," said Assistant City Attorney G. S. Canright who handled the cases for the city, referring to the mandamus actions.

"The civil service act provides that all persons subject to civil service shall be appointed by the heads of departments."

The city "dads" are in for some disagreeable times. City Treasurer Carney announced Monday that he will hold up the pay of the aldermen and assessors affected until a final decision of the cases. If he does, none of the ward aldermen elected in the recent election will get their pay for some months, and the former alderman may have the right to the pay.

The "non-partisans" propose to make all the trouble they can for Water Registrar John Doarfer in the appointment of Paul J. Ramstack as Deputy. His bill against Socialists adways at the boiling point, Mayor Banning has directed City Controller Kotick not to sign the salary voucher for Mr. Ramstack, claiming that the water registrar cannot appoint a deputy without the ratification of the council. Without the controller's signature to the voucher, City Treasurer Carney will be of course refused to give Mr. Ramstack his pay.

The question of the proper method of appointment of a deputy to the water registrar hinges on conflicting provisions of the city charter and the civil service law, the first providing that the appointment of the deputy must be ratified by the council, and the second putting it under civil service. There is also the further question whether, even if the civil service law were applicable, the charter provision requiring the support of the free union having exempted deputies from civil service. It will probably require a test suit in the courts to straighten out the tangle.

## THE IDLE MUST WORK

When Mr. Taft was last in Milwaukee he was called upon by the gentlemen upon whose shoulders the responsibility falls for preserving the morals and the property of the community to address himself to workingmen.

The men to whom Mr. Taft's remarks were addressed were conspicuously absent from the gustatory activities which preceded the executive's oratory, but that is not of present consequence. Mr. Taft in the course of much perfunctory, conventional and platitudinous utterance succeeded in building better than he knew—in saying more than he thought. For full many a gem of purest ray serene, the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear. He said:

The basis of our popular government, the real theory upon which it rests, it seems to me, is that every citizen and every class of citizens—living under the same conditions—in the long run are better able to tell what is good for them than any other class of citizens, however altruistic, and therefore we have devised popular government in which every citizen or class of citizens has a voice.

Mr. Taft may have thought that he was giving voice to harmless platitudes. Yet in the one sentence he managed to include the very essence of the theory on which the working class political movement is based. It utterly rejects the theory of identity of interests, that exploited and exploiter must go up or down together and that when the interests of the master are served the interests of the servant are served with them.

Lincoln said: "No man is good enough to govern another without his consent."

The Socialist formula runs something like this: No class is good enough, or wise enough or just enough to govern another class without exploiting it.

The Socialists do not contemplate, as many of our gentlemen of leisure imagine, that a working class regime shall be established to exploit the idlers.

The drones in the hive produce no honey.

It is not designed that the men who are now doing the world's useful work shall become idlers and the workers who are now idlers shall work to support them.

We should then simply have a new form of slavery.

The idler, of course, will have to work: But he will not have to work to support the worker turned idler. He will have to work merely to support himself.

Is it not written that man shall eat his bread in the sweat of his brow?

It is heaven's will.—Milwaukee Leader.

## TAPE-WORM

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A Sanitary Folding, Drinking Cup

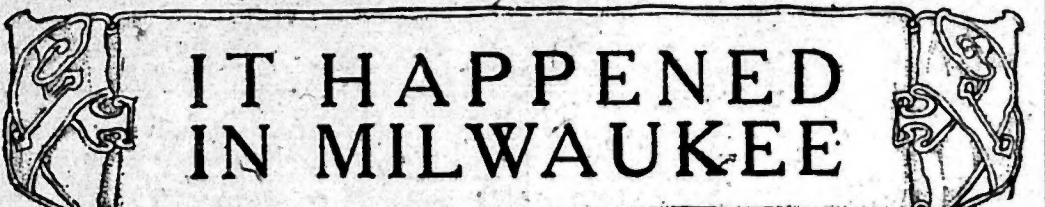
In a neat, durable, vest-pocket envelope. The Party Emblem and Socialist Motives printed outside.

On the cup are pictures of Comrades Debs and Seldel, the Karl Marx Flag and the following verse:

"Come, comrades, come! Your glasses clink;  
Up with your hands, a health to drink—  
The health of all who workers be  
In every land, on every sea."

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## IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

### Profession—and Performance!

"Economy in purchasing city supplies can be attained only through free and open competition. The requirement of the city charter that the city advertise for bids for all purchases exceeding \$200 was intended to secure competition. I therefore recommend to your honorable body that in the future this law be complied with in the letting of contracts."—From Mayor Bading's inaugural message, April 16, 1912.

And this is the way Mayor Bading and his fellow "non-partisans" have upheld the high and mighty pledges which they made on this subject:

May 13—Voted to purchase \$1,000 automobile for superintendent of street cleaning "without the intervention of a formal contract."

May 13—Voted to buy two auto trucks for the water department, at \$1,500 each, by "informal contract."

May 13—Voted to purchase six automobile runabouts for the assistant chiefs of the fire department, at a cost of \$1,000 each, "without the

intervention of a formal contract."

May 27—Voted to purchase, "as may be required," horses for the fire department in the sum of \$2,500.

June 10—Voted to purchase two automobile combination chemical and hose wagons, at a cost not to exceed \$11,000, for the fire department, "without the intervention of a formal contract."

June 10—Authorized commissioner of public works to repair, "without the intervention of a formal contract," the curbs on both sides of Muskego avenue, lying south of Muskego avenue to the car tracks in the Twenty-third ward.

June 24—Voted to purchase \$6,000 hose and chemical truck for fire department without a formal contract.

June 24—Authorized purchase by commissioner of public works of \$10,000 worth of hay and oats for fire department horses, as may be required.

This does not pretend to be a complete list of purchases made by the "non-partisans" in violation of their "sacred and binding" platform, and the pretexts of the mayor, but it is sufficient to show that at not a single regular meeting of the council since they entered office, save the first meeting at which they organized, have the "non-partisans" failed to authorize purchases of over \$200 in amount without the formality of bids.

Just how much is that "non-partisan" platform worth, anyway?

### More Court Tampering

As announced in The Leader Saturday Judge Turner handed down his decision relating to the tangle in the matter of the appointment of the aldermen, and the redistricting of the city wards, throwing out the redistricting of the city wards, and restoring Assessor Thomas Hayden and William Bannan to office.

Had this decision been given out in time for the special session of the legislature to take it up, the legislative district situation might have been landed last May.

Had it been given out in time, there might have been some action which would have relieved the present council and mayor of the embarrassing situation in which they are placed.

The suit of Thomas Neacy, asking that the redistricting of the city wards be nullified by the court, for the purpose of defeating the appointments of the Social-Democratic tax commissioner, Louis Arnold, was brought on Feb. 14, last. The suits of the assessors were brought before that.

The effect of the decision is to nullify the office of every ward alderman in the city, every supervisor in the city, and to compel a legislative election along the old district lines. This latter is an impossibility, as that would

not furnish the proper number of assemblymen or senators to make up the total required by the constitution.

"Shall I, or—?"

Meanwhile the new woody council is up against a curious dilemma. If they ask to have the city attorney appeal the case, they support thereby the new apportionment, which their representative, Thomas Neacy, has attacked in the courts and overthrown. If they accept the decision, they voluntarily walk out of office.

Now that woosies must fish or cut bait.

As it also remembered that there was absolute agreement in the old council on the redistricting of the outlying wards; that the difficulties arose mainly over the inner wards of the city; that the redistricting was handed over to the Republicans and Democrats, who were doing most of the quarreling over them, and that the Social-Democratic aldermen accepted the plan of ins old party men on the inner wards.

Not a single alderman of the former council, and not a single discharged tax assessor, could take office under the decision of Judge Turner in the

## The Mecca of Socialist and Union Labor Activity

**Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, the Home of The Herald and the New Socialist Daily, The Milwaukee Leader, a Veritable Beehive. The Stock is Nearly Gone. \$37,850 Has Been Sold. Get Some While Chance Remains. No Better Investment Can Be Found**

Brisbane Hall is one of the Socialist sights of America, and no Socialist who comes to Milwaukee and is taken through the building is able to repress his surprise and excitement over what he has seen. It is a veritable beehive of labor union and Social-Democratic activity, a monument in solid concrete to the movement that has now come into commanding position.

The building was erected by the political and industrial labor movement, that is, by the workers in these movements, by means of a realty company. Shares of stock were issued up to \$40,000, and these were so readily taken that today we can announce that almost the entire issue has been sold. What the company was incorporated for the shares were issued at \$25 each. A share makes as fine and steady an investment as anyone could ask for. And there's

**ONLY \$2,150 OF STOCK STILL TO BE HAD!**

Brisbane Hall has proved a good investment from the day it was opened for tenants. Every available room is now occupied by first-class tenants.

Brisbane Hall is one of the finest buildings in Milwaukee, and every Socialist and union man and woman in Milwaukee is proud of it as the home of labor. It is centrally situated at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, a live business part of the city. Remember, \$37,850 of the stock is already disposed of.

It is a four story and basement fireproof brick, cement and iron building. The foundation is built to support an eight-story building when the time comes that it will be needed. This building will be a good addition in value, and from all appearances will continue to do so indefinitely.

**GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.**

The present income from the rents assure good dividends on the investment. If you have a little money to invest, look into the desirability of this stock. Full information will be sent to anyone who will drop a card inquiring for it.

By investing in the People's Realty Company stock you accomplish two things: You make a good investment and at the same time use your money where it will be doing splendid service for the cause of Socialism and the toilers.—Do it NOW!



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 1 MILWAUKEE, JULY 13, 1912 NUMBER 21

### Adventures of Robert Eugad, An Orphan Boy

BY R. A. DAGUE

It was in the fifties, five or six years before the great war between the states, that an orphan boy whom I will herein name Robert Eugad, his thoroughly exhausted, cold, hungry and three cows and calves from Morrow county, Ohio, to southwestern Illinois, behind a covered wagon which contained Bennett's household goods.

The wagon was driven by Mr. Bennett, his wife having gone to their new home by rail. The boy was about 13 years old, and not at all rugged in health or constitution. About four or five weeks were consumed in making the trip.

Robert was poorly dressed, owned no overcoat, his shoes were old and let in mud and water, and the journey was made late in the year, after cold rains had become quite frequent. The poor boy suffered constantly from bad colds caused by exposure.

He walked behind the animals driving the animals a distance each day of from 20 to 25 miles. When the day's work was finished he would lie down on the ground, cold, hungry and asleep. Often his clothing was wet and had not dried out when he again put them on in the morning.

Simon Bennett was far from being a model man. He was a member of an old school Baptist church, and was of that stamp of men who are theoretical rather than practical Christians. He had contracted to pay Robert 25 cents a day and furnish him board and lodging and pay the railroad fare for his return home. The boy did not have a penny in his pocket when he started nor did Mr. Bennett pay him a cent until they arrived at their destination.

When the movers stopped over night, Bennett always bargained with the farmer or hotel keeper for a good comfortable bed for himself but often the boy had to be content to sleep on a couch or in an attic or on a bed made down on the floor. Mr. Bennett was too religious to travel on Sunday, therefore Robert got a day's rest on those days or a portion of the days, for he had to feed and look after both horses and cattle, and after this service was rendered,

he usually had to listen to his employer read a chapter in the Bible, and to a long prayer, followed by a lecture in which Mr. Bennett never forgot to tell the lad that he was a sinner, was by nature very wicked and vile, and that unless he joined the church and was baptized by immersion, he would be sent to a bottomless pit and be burned forever in fire and brimstone.

One day Mr. Bennett said:

"Robert, I knew both your father and mother. They were not church members, and both died unconverted and impenitent, and of course, are now among those who are eternally lost. I fear you may take after them, for you do not seem to be religiously inclined."

"But, Mr. Bennett," said the boy, "my sister Mary, who remembers father and mother very well, says they lived most harmoniously, were kind to us children, were good to the poor, visited the sick, and helped to sustain all the charitable movements in the village."

"Oh, yes," said Bennett, "they had what the unconverted call goodness, but neither of them had ever been baptized, and your father would go to his Old Fellows lodge, or to meetings of his labor union, instead of attending the Baptist meetings; worse than all, he was an Abolitionist and wanted the niggers all set free, and of course Abolitionists and Black Republicans believe in free love, and want to marry nigger wives and break up the homes. They are enemies of the home and the church, and are Atheists, and if they should have their way, all the people would lose their incentives and would become lazy, and commit race suicide. Your father was suspected of having helped runaway niggers to escape from their masters and to get into Canada. I tell you, my boy, that the holy scriptures uphold and authorize the enslaving of niggers. Abolitionism is wicked and can never triumph unless God changes human nature."

"As to what your sister Mary says about your parents being good to the poor: That don't count to their credit so long as they are unconverted and unbaptized; moreover, I don't believe in feeding tramps and lazy people. I always set my dog on all the tramps who come to my house for something to eat. If I can see them before my silly wife feeds them. Let them go to work or to the poor house or starve, I say."

Robert made no reply to this sharp lecture, for while he naturally possessed an independent spirit, he was young, and poor, and dependent on this cruel old man who had little sympathy for humans or animals, and who was supremely

## THE CALL OF THE CARPENTER

By BOUCK WHITE.

This book is a revolutionary, yet reverent, discussion of the teachings of Jesus in their application to the great social problems of today. The author contends that Christianity is supporting the "system" which Christ came to destroy. John Howard Melish, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, says of it: "It is a book which every one who is interested in the Social question, should read that he may have a new view of the religion of Christ and the social basis of the Gospel." (Postage 10c.)

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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISBANE HALL, 4th & Chestnut Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR BERGER  
Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1901.

**FOR PRESIDENT**  
**Eugene V. Debs**  
OF INDIANA

**FOR VICE-PRESIDENT**  
**Emil Seidel**  
OF WISCONSIN

**BERKELEY, Cal.**—Socialist delegates to the Alameda county Socialist convention by a vote of 55 to 3 nominated Mayor J. S. Wilson candidate for congress. The county constitutes the Fifth congressional district and Mayor Wilson is almost certain of election.

**AUBURN, N. Y.**—At the last session of the convention of the Socialist party of this state Charles Edward Russell of New York and Gustave Strebel of Syracuse were nominated as candidates for governor and lieutenant governor respectively, on the ticket of the Socialist party in the present campaign.

Carrie W. Allen was nominated as candidate for the office of secretary of state, Olin H. H. of Schenectady, present secretary to the controller of that city, will be the candidate for the office of state controller; Henry L. Shobolin of New York is the nominee for the office of attorney general; Frank Ehrenfried of Buffalo, state treasurer, and Dr. Charles Furman of Brooklyn, state engineer and surveyor.

**NEW CASTLE, Pa.**—Judge Porter struck another blow today at the local Socialist weekly, the Free Press, by sentencing Steve L. Flanagan, its former editor, and Frank M. Hartman, its business manager, each to pay \$100 fine and cost for contempt of court, of about the same amount.

The conviction of these two Socialists grew out of comments in the Free Press on the famous "seditious libel" prosecution of the paper of the defendants were acquitted in the "seditious libel" case after a jury had found them guilty of the contempt charge.

The Socialists insist that had the contempt case been tried last the defendant would have been acquitted. Attorney Marron of Pittsburgh fought hard last year to get the prosecution to try the seditious libel case first, but Judge Porter refused to grant that request.

**LAWRENCE, Mass.**—The workingmen and women of Duluth, Minn., have sent to the Editor Giovanni a defense committee, and to Gov. Foss, a series of resolutions demanding the arrest of the mill owners of Lawrence. The resolutions "demand that the president and directors of the American Woolen company and all the mill owners who cut the wages of the mill operatives, be arrested and tried on the same charge, namely, of being accessories before the fact."

The idea of holding the mill owners responsible for the actions of the factory is growing.

At a New Castle, Pa., protest meeting, held recently, a large crowd of workmen applauded the principal speaker, who declared that it was not Edwin C. Giovannitti who was on trial, but the courts of Massachusetts and capitalism.

A good way to arraign capitalism properly is to get the facts regarding the Lawrence strike. Every day this defense committee receives requests for such facts. The committee suggests

## VETERAN AUTHOR PROPOSES A NEW HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO THE PARTY MEMBERS.

Israel Smith Clare, the author of the Library of Universal History, has written the following letter:

Comrades—As the Socialist movement needs what it has not got—a history of the world from the Socialist viewpoint, in one volume of one or two thousand pages, at a price of two or three dollars per copy—I am undertaking the preparation of such a work. For about three years this has been my heart's desire. Such a work can be prepared only by a class-conscious Socialist and one familiar with the world's history. I am already the author of four world's histories, the last a fifteen-volume work of over five thousand pages, the largest world history ever written by one man alone. I am a victim of the capitalist system, as the failure of my publisher has completely stranded me and left me utterly penniless and without income. I can get no employment because I am a Socialist and 64 years of age, and physically disabled. I want to get out this work for the good of the cause, as it is to be a work for general reading, for reference and as a text-book for Socialist schools and study clubs and study classes. As our national organization now has 133,000 members, a cent from each would give me \$1,330. Our Pennsylvania comrades alone could give me \$2,000 without burden. I want to get out this work and must have financial help. Send all communications direct to me.

Yours for Socialism,  
ISRAEL SMITH CLARE,  
Lancaster, Pa.

## The National Campaign Under Way

(National Labor Syndicate.)  
CHICAGO, Ill.—In those states where women already have the ballot, the woman voter is going to cast her ballot for the Socialist ticket whether the men do or not.

that, in this connection, every worker, every union man, every Socialist, should read and preserve a copy of the report of "House Committee on Rules" bearing on the Lawrence Strike. Write to your congressman, a copy will be sent free.

**NEW YORK**—Neither as a suffragette nor as a Socialist, I have voted for more battleships for the navy, but you need not think that from that I am not patriotic, said Marie B. MacDonald, who was notified officially today of her nomination for congress by the Socialist Party of the New York Fourteenth Congressional district, which takes in Tompkins square and Murphy's gas house district.

"Beside being a Socialist from the cradle and a suffragette since reaching the age of understanding, I am a woman, and real women don't believe in voting for mankilling machines. I have a son, and I don't bear him to make food for his guns; and I don't believe that when women do, either. I love my country, and still more I love its people, and that is why I am a Socialist and a candidate for congress."

**Enjoys Her Work.**  
Mrs. MacDonald looks younger than her 37 years. When interviewed today she was busy about her home at 865 Steuben avenue, the Bronx, getting an old fashioned dinner for her hard working husband.

"I enjoy house work. I like to get out in the garden and scratch around and pick lettuce for dinner. Also I like to get the tail of a cat and tell people how things ought to be done in government. You will remember that before manufacturing became socialized and the big factories came, the men folk stayed at home as much as the women did."

**Success for Socialism.**  
"Each member of a guild has his little shoe shop or blacksmith shop down in the house and came up for his 4 o'clock coffee. Then, just as the little feudal barony was swallowed up by the national government, so was the individual shoe shop and blacksmith shop and tannery absorbed by the great industrial monopoly."

"I don't co-operate, I want to own anything else. Economic and political Socialism is coming very fast. Everything tends toward it. And we women are going to be in on the ground floor."

## With Our Readers

**Rio-Rio, New Mex.**—We must expect that graft will persist in business and public life until the Socialists take power. As the introduction of Socialism would destroy the incentive the matter would be cured. Meaning however, increased honesty might help some, and the supplanting of old party men by Socialists in the public service would be a great step toward the co-operative commonwealth.

Meaning however, increased honesty might help some, and the supplanting of old party men by Socialists in the public service would be a great step toward the co-operative commonwealth.

G. M. Raibban, Kansas—The persecution which you seem to approve is not the virtuous-minded crusade that you probably imagine. There is much more back of it than appears on the surface, with immoral motives and sordid personal ambitions seeking satisfaction at whatever cost.

A. E. H. Hila—Seidel was born in Pennsylvania.

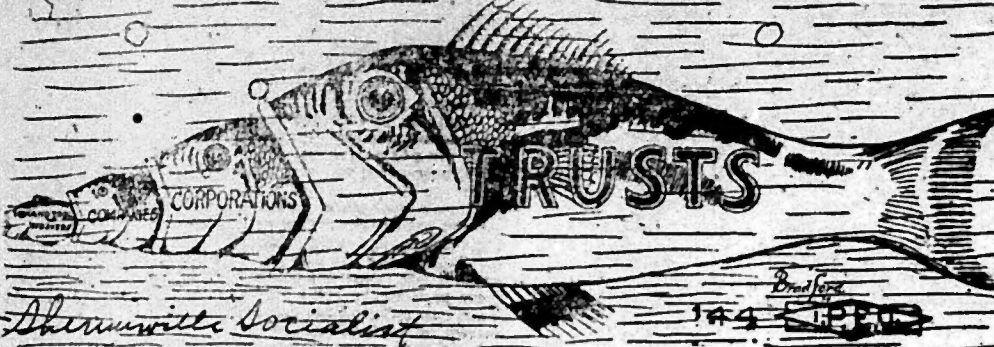
selfish, tyrannical, ignorant and mercenary.

In due time the destination of the movers was reached greatly to the satisfaction of Robert, for the boy was jaded, half-lazy, needed an application of soap and water, the vigorous use of a fine tooth comb, and a general overhauling and rejuvenation.

He had a slight knowledge of Mrs. Bennett who indeed was a kind, good, motherly woman who immediately did what she could to make the lad a little more comfortable. She mended and washed his clothing, cut his hair, loaned him a comb, gave him enough to eat, and in other ways "mothered" the poor boy, thus winning his everlasting gratitude and love.

Mrs. Bennett had not been fortunate in her marriage. She was a country lassie, the loved daughter of a Hickeys-Unitarian Quaker, a religious sect not at all numerous but very upright, and who were very zealous opposed to slavery. They were Universalists, theologically speaking, holding that forms and ceremonies were not essential in religion, but that true Christianity consisted in doing good and in developing an upright, noble, honorable character.

She had married young, a man many years older than herself, had never been blessed by children of her own, and had many years of her married life been the undeserving victim of an ignorant tyrannical selfish husband, who never grew weary of nagging her for what he called her "infidel religious faith," and her "dangerous and outrageous political opinions."



## The Little Fish and the Big Ones

### St. Peter at the Gate

By ELLIS O. JONES.

"Next," called St. Peter.

A dapper young fellow on the end of the bench yawned, arose, came forward leisurely, and enveloped St. Peter in a huge exhalation of cigarette smoke. He was dressed in extreme style, trousers far back above his shoe tops, hat pushed away back on his head, and came hooked over his forearm.

"Name, please?"

"I am the American Magnate, Junior."

"And you desire to come in?"

"Yes, if you don't mind—that is, for a little while, don't you know. Of course, it would be a terrible bore to stay very long."

"Yes, no doubt. . . . Can you present any reason why you should be admitted?"

"Why, certainly. You know, my father. My father was . . ."

"Never mind your father. We have dealt with him separately. Every man stands on his own merits here."

"Oh, I say, that's hardly fair. What's the use of being so strict about a little matter of that sort? Now, the governor . . ."

"If you are referring to your father I must ask you again to leave him out of consideration. What have you to say for yourself?"

"Oh, I say, Pete, don't be a grouch. I have always been a good fellow."

"What do you mean by a good fellow?"

"Why, don't you know what that means? It means, don't you know, a fellow who always treats everybody right; a good spender, and all that sort of thing."

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"Why, don't you know what that means? It means, don't you know, a fellow who always treats everybody right; a good spender, and all that sort of thing."

## Neglected Social Duty, Says Shaw

Bernard Shaw has no illusions about charity. Asked by the editor of the Christian Globe whether he could suggest anything "to improve the administration of London charities," he replied:

"Yes, abolish them totally. Every charity is an excuse for a neglected social duty. When a respectable man steals £10 from the poor, he gives 5s to God to bribe Him to condone the theft. That is charity!"

He might have gone even further than that. It is by his charity that the continuance of an iniquitous social order is rendered possible.

Were it not for charity, things As They Are could not last a year.

Compassion is beautiful. To put out a hand and help raise the fallen is noble work.

To be kind to those who suffer, and gentle to those who err, and generous to those who need—these are among the highest virtues of which human nature is capable.

But how often they are used to bolster up an evil system? How often they get in the way of freedom, and are degraded to the base service of tyranny?

The world is filled with preventable misery and pain. The sum of human wretchedness due to causes within the control of reason is an enormous one.

Given fair play in the social relations of men, it would disappear. And but for charity that fair play would very quickly be insisted on.

As it is, the happiness of the great masses of the people is sacrificed to the selfish excesses of the few, and the aid of charity is invoked to mitigate the resultant horrors, which otherwise would be insupportable.

Asylums for the destitute sick, night shelters for the homeless, relief depots and soup kitchens for the hungry, work houses for the pauperized—these are the means by which Capitalism renders tolerable the evils it produces, and maintains its insupportable dominance.

Under such conditions virtue becomes a public nuisance, and Charity a pander to injustice.

H. Boote in Sydney Worker.

Put that in big type," declares Otto F. Brannetter, of the campaign of the Socialist party. Debs is to fill no dates during the months of July and August.

It has been definitely decided that Presidential Candidate Eugene V. Debs is to fill no dates during the months of July and August.

(SEE PAGE 3)

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

the reputed first woman committed some wrongful act many thousands of years ago, that a curse had been pronounced against all women for all time; and that no woman should uncover her head in a church, and that if she wanted to know anything she must get that knowledge from her husband.

Robert remained at the Bennett home for a few weeks doing chores and odd jobs for his board and lodging, but the time came for him to start for home.

One early morning at a small station he boarded the cars for central Ohio. His trip to Cincinnati was devoid of incident worthy of note. In due time he found himself for the first time in the heart of a great city.

He was astonished and deeply interested in the tall buildings, the grand display of goods in the shop windows, in the dozen or more of steamboats lined up along the wharf, in the activity and rattle and roar of people, and vehicles upon the streets.

It was necessary for the boy to go from one depot to another quite a distance apart. He had, however, been instructed to walk, and on his way, to go into the city passenger office of the "C. & C. Railroad," up town, and there buy his ticket to Columbus.

This he did. Passing into the office he stopped up to the proper clerk behind a high counter or bar, and ordered the proper ticket. It was handed to him when he passed over to the clerk a \$10 bill issued by the "State Bank of Ohio."

That was several years before our present national banking system was adopted. A balance was due Robert after the cost of the ticket was deducted, and the clerk passed to him a \$5 bill issued by the "Bank of North America." Much of the paper currency at that time passed only at a discount all the way from 10 cents to 95 cents to the dollar, and the hills of many suspended banks were worthless. Every business man kept a monthly publication known as a "Detector" which gave the value of the note issued by every bank in the United States.

Robert looked at this \$5 bill and said to the clerk:

"Is this bill worth 100 cents on the dollar?"

"Yes," answered the official, in a low voice, accompanied by such a manner that the boy's suspicions were aroused.

(Continued Next Week.)

## Puzzles

We must drudge thru in eldric pelectmo le-ranop, etrnacqacslu in the naperios lure of the tpeclarn, or we turn to unities for it, as we did for the yalor yarithoth, the acellvito uler of the elvoh yitunmooe—Bebw.

A cloth bound Socialist book for first correct solution on a postal.

Answer to Anagrammatic Quotation in No. 181: Nothing is more calculated to impress upon a class a worthy and moral character than the consciousness that it is destined to become the ruling class—Lassalle.

The winning answer was received from Maxim O. Frenier, Springfield, Mass.

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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**NOTICE—To Change Address.**  
First—Always give both old and new address.  
Second—Return wrapper in which the paper went to old address.  
If you will follow these instructions there will be no delay in getting your paper to your new address. The return of the wrapper with the old and new address eliminates all complications.

## "Municipal Danger of Socialism!"

One of The Leader's enterprising young men has found that since the election of "non-partisans" to municipal office, capital has shown decided timidity. As compared with the corresponding period in the last year of Socialist administration, the records for the months of April, May and June show a loss of \$187,000 in new capital invested in Milwaukee.

In face of these figures what are we to think of those eminent authorities on matters pertaining to finance who assured us that all that was needed to boom business in Milwaukee and send the prices of real estate skyward was the election of a "non-partisan" administration? Is it possible that after all they are gifted with no prescience and that as a matter of fact it is of small consequence so far as real estate values and opportunities for investment are concerned whether we have "non-partisan" or Social-Democratic administration?

It is true that while Milwaukee had a Socialist administration there was a large increase in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. It is likewise true that the city's commercial and financial activities were greater than ever before and that more men were employed in its industries than at any previous time. These facts were established by the statistics of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

It did not follow, of course, that the Socialist administration in the city hall was responsible. The causes had no relation to municipal government. Mr. Bading and his associates, of course, are not responsible for the falling off in the investments of capital in local undertakings, though we may be sure, if the figures were reversed, there would be no hesitation by them to assume the credit. Yet these figures make a striking commentary upon the insistence by the oracles of money that with the defeat of the Socialists Milwaukee would be relieved from the "disgrace" of an honest, efficient and enlightened administration of its municipal affairs, and its industrial and commercial and financial institutions stimulated to great and profitable activity.

Do these men take themselves seriously or are they as shallow pated as their chattering indicates when they discuss business in its relation to politics? We should prefer to think that they are frauds rather than fools.—Milwaukee Leader.

including among others, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. Most of his time will be taken up by encampments and chautauques.

The campaign will then be at its height during the 65 days from September 1 to election day in November. Debs will start from his home at Terre Haute, Ind., and go west to the mountain and coast states during September, and then to the eastern states in October. Seidel on the other hand will spend September in the eastern states and October in the western states.

Word comes from W. H. Wilson, secretary of the Socialist local at Groesbeck, Tex., that the Socialists of that place have planted 10 acres of cotton, the proceeds from which will go to the national Socialist campaign fund. The eight members of the Socialist local at Willow City, N. D., send in \$15.00, saying that the crops are good and that they expect to contribute more later on.

## Pennsylvania

We understand that David Goldstein is again beginning active campaign work under the auspices of the Catholic socialist, and wherever comrades are made aware of his coming in their town they should arrange to secure some of John W. Starnes' pamphlets, entitled "Reply to Goldstein," and circulate them as widely as possible. For prices of this pamphlet address John W. Starnes, 125 North avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Washington county comrades are holding meetings every Sunday afternoon at Elders park, near Monacahele City. In addition to the business meetings of local Washington County, which should be of interest to every member in the county, there is, each Sunday, a good Socialist speaker to instruct Socialists and non-Socialists alike in the doctrine and achievements of the movement.

The York county organizer, with the assistance of local comrades, has increased the total number of branches in York county to 14. He has just added another branch known as First Branch of Chancelor Township, York county. The organizer is booking the local speakers throughout the county every Saturday night. The speakers are Comrades Myers, Jacob, Lewis, Kallay and Willis. The Ladies auxiliary has increased its membership to 28. Something doing at York.

The Thirty-second Congressional District, Pennsylvania, is putting out literature for free distribution in the district, aiming to have it reach each election district pro rata. Branches are attending to their territory, but there are a large number of districts not in branch territory. All those desiring to join this work should write to E. White, 124 Belmont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dates for Ira C. Tilton are as follows: July 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Dates for George Slater are: July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Dates for John W. Starnes are: July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

## The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

## DEBS AND SEIDEL

are not going to take the stump in the national campaign until the first of September. Two months' constant campaigning is considered all that our candidates can stand.

## LITERATURE CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

However, between now and the time the candidates take to the trail the most effective part of the campaign will be carried on by the Socialist paper subscription hustlers.

The best statistics we have on the subject show that fully 75 per cent of the Socialists in the nation have been brought to the light by reading Socialist literature. It is the readers and investigators that are reached through the printed page.

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD DELIVERS THE GOODS.

Begin your campaign now. Don't wait for a meeting to be addressed by Debs, Seidel or some other candidate or noted speaker.

Order a bundle of Social-Democratic Heralds to distribute in your community each week from now until election.

Every paper will be read by several people. You will find the distribution of The Herald will show the very best results on election day.

The man or woman who reads The Herald for the next few weeks will only laugh at the arguments of the old party spell-binders when they come around with their tariff and trust busting and trust regulating chatter.

## ORDER A WEEKLY BUNDLE AT ONCE.

If you have not already done so sell the four sub. cards recently sent you and remit \$1.25 for them.

Order a bundle sent to you each week, for sale or free distribution. Price one-half cent a copy for a bundle of any number you desire.